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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/929,121	08/15/2001	Toyooki Kishimoto	212668US6	1335

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OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.
1940 DUKE STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

EXAMINER

TESLOVICH, TAMARA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2137

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	02/06/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/929,121

Applicant(s)

KISHIMOTO, TOYOAKI

Examiner

Tamara Teslovich

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 November 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 3-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 3-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

This action is in response to the Applicant's Remarks and Amendments filed November 17, 2006.

Claim 2 is cancelled.

Claims 1, 3 and 9 are amended.

Claims 1 and 3-12 are herein considered.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed November 17, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to Applicant's first set of arguments concerning Levergood's failure to teach or suggest presenting a recommended menu including site access information for accessing a plurality of predetermined context providing servers as recited in amended independent claims 1 and 9, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. The Applicant notes column 8 lines 27-58 wherein Levergood discloses "customized user requested pages to include personalized content." The Examiner would additionally like to point to lines 27-31 wherein Levergood teaches the "tracking of access history within a client server session" and using that "history profile" to inform as to "link transversal frequencies and link paths followed by users." Such a user profile is then relied upon in lines 51-58 wherein Levergood teaches prearranged user profiles in order to customize user requested pages to include personalized context." The Examiner would like to refer back to lines 17-26 of column 6 to provide additional support for Levergood's

personalized content. Within this section, Levergood teaches the augmentation of URLs for different SIDs in order to facilitate authenticated access across multiple content servers. The requested pages are processed accordingly at that point in time and forwarded to the client browser for display. The user may then view the page and elect to traverse any link on that page to trigger a sequence. Although the Applicant argues that Levergood fails to teach or suggest a menu which includes access information for accessing a plurality of predetermined content providing servers, the abovementioned sections of the reference disclose otherwise. Levergood's use of customized user requested pages to include personalized content, content such as URL links augmented to particularly serve users based upon their SID and SID profile history. Such a page is considered a user-specific menu in that it contains multiple augmented URLs listed specifically in response to a user's usage profile and history, and includes not one, but multiple content servers.

Applicant's second set of arguments concern Levergood's failure to teach or suggest a process in which site access information selected by a user of the module information terminal from the recommended menu displayed on the mobile information terminal is registered with the customer database in relation with the unique identification information of said mobile information terminal during the registering step. The Examiner respectfully disagrees with the Applicant, referring above to those sections of the previous argument concerning the display of pages to users including augmented URLs designed to facilitate authenticated access across multiple content servers. The authentication and registration of the SID with each of these servers is

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based upon user profile information relating to the personal information of the user as well as their profile histories. Levergood discloses the use of content servers as well as additional information sources in order to register the user with a number of content servers, each personalized in order to benefit the user. Please refer to columns 6 and 8 for their disclosure of the augmented URLs, personalized web pages, user history profiles, and the registration of SIDs.

In view of the abovementioned arguments, the Examiner maintains her 35 USC 103 rejection of claims 1 and 3-12 amended below in accordance with the Applicant's amendments.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1 and 3-12 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Levergood et al. (US Patent 5,708,780), and further in view of - Kirani (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0032027 A1).

Regarding ***Claim 1***, Levergood teaches a user authentication method for an authentication server which executes user authentication between a [client] and a

content providing server interconnected by an open network, comprising the steps of: registering unique identification information of said [client] with a customer database of said authentication server in advance (see column 3 lines 21-43); decoding the unique identification information encrypted by a predetermined encryption algorithm and supplied from said [client] terminal via said open network (see col.7 paragraph 1); determining whether the unique identification information decoded in the decoding step is registered with said customer database (see col.3 lines 29-32; col. 6 lines 36-65); and sending a notification to said content providing server that starting of service provision for said [client] be permitted, if the unique identification information is found registered with said customer database in the determining step (see col.3 lines 43-48 reference ""content server receives a URL request accompanied by an SID"); and presenting, to said mobile information terminal, a recommended menu including site access information for accessing a plurality of predetermined content providing servers (see Levergood et al. col.8 lines 27-58 reference ""customize user requested pages to include personalized content"); wherein a process in which site access information selected by a user of said mobile information terminal from said recommended menu displayed on said mobile information terminal is registered with said customer database in relation with the unique identification information of said mobile information terminal is included in the registering step (see Levergood et al. col.4 lines 32-42).

Levergood fails to teach the abovementioned system wherein the client is a "mobile information terminal" and wherein "said unique identification information is

stored in said mobile information terminal and comprises information identifying a manufacturer of the mobile information terminal”.

Kirani teaches a media spooler system and methodology providing efficient transmission of media content between wireless devices and other wireless devices or servers (Abstract). Kirani's system includes a plurality of wireless devices attempting to communicate with target hosts or servers and a media spooler/gateway acting as a gateway between the devices and the servers. Each of Kirani's wireless devices includes its own identification code (par 95), including but not limited to an international mobile equipment ID assigned by and specific to the phone manufacturer (Table 5).

It would have been obvious to a person of average skill in the area at the time of the invention to include within Levergood the wireless capabilities and mobile identifier as described in Kirani in order to provide for users connected to the Internet and other media and document servers via mobile information terminals such as cellular phones and other handheld devices in a secure manner.

Regarding **Claim 3**, the combined method of Levergood and Kirani teaches the user authentication method according to Claim 2, wherein, in the registering step, when registering said site access information with said customer database, user authentication is performed on the basis of said unique identification information before this registration and said mobile information terminal requested to make display for prompting said user to enter a password of the user (see Levergood et al. col.6 lines 44-49 reference “causes the client browser to prompt the user for credentials, a preferred

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credential query typically consists of a request for user name and password”), while, subsequent to the registration with said customer database, an access request is made on the basis of the site access information already registered with said customer database, the user authentication on the basis of said unique identification information is performed but the request for the display for prompting the user to enter the user's password is omitted (see Levergood et al. col.6 lines 40-44 reference “forgo the credential check procedures”).

Regarding **Claim 4**, the combined method of Levergood and Kirani teaches the user authentication method according to Claim 3, wherein, in the registering step, a charging server is instructed to charge said user for the use of a service provided by said content providing server associated with said site access information at the time of registering said site access information with said customer database (see Levergood et al. col.9 lines 1-6 reference “a user may be charged and billed each time she accesses a particular document through the internet”).

Regarding **Claim 5**, the combined method of Levergood and Kirani teaches the user authentication method according to Claim 4, wherein, in the registering step, a confirmation step for confirming, before instructing said charging server for the charging, that said user is a registered user of said charging server is included (see Levergood et al. col.9 lines 1-6).

Regarding **Claim 6**, the combined method of Levergood and Kirani teaches the user authentication method according to claim 1, wherein said open network is the Internet, through which the unique identification information is transmitted as encrypted

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by the predetermined encryption algorithm by a Web browser installed on said mobile information terminal (see Levergood et al. col.3 lines 8-23).

Regarding **Claim 7**, the combined method of Levergood and Kirani teaches the user authentication method according to Claim 6, wherein unique identification information is read, by said Web browser, from said mobile information terminal and the retrieved unique identification information is transmitted as encrypted by the predetermined encryption algorithm by said Web browser (see Levergood col.3 lines 8-23) and wherein the unique identification information is read from a flash memory installed on said mobile information terminal (see Kirani pars. 7, 81, 89, 94-96, 134).

Regarding **Claim 8**, the combined method of Levergood and Kirani teaches the user authentication method according to Claim 7, wherein said predetermined encryption algorithm is SSL (Secure Socket Layer) (see Kirani par 222).

Regarding **Claim 9**, Levergood et al. teaches a user authentication server which executes user authentication between a [client] and a content providing server interconnected by an open network, comprising registering means for registering unique identification information of said [client] with a customer database of said authentication server in advance (see column 3 lines 21-43); decoding means for identification information decoding the unique encrypted by a predetermined encryption algorithm and supplied from said [client] via said open network (see col.7 paragraph 1); determining means for determining whether the unique identification information decoded by the decoding means is registered with said customer database (see col.3 lines 29-32; col. 6 lines 36-65); and service permission notice sending means for

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sending a notification to said content providing server that starting of service provision for said [client] be permitted, the unique identification information is found registered with said customer database by the determining means (see col.3 lines 43-48 reference ""content server receives a URL request accompanied by an SID"); and presenting, to said mobile information terminal, a recommended menu including site access information for accessing a plurality of predetermined content providing servers (see Levergood et al. col.8 lines 27-58 reference ""customize user requested pages to include personalized content"); wherein a process in which site access information selected by a user of said mobile information terminal from said recommended menu displayed on said mobile information terminal is registered with said customer database in relation with the unique identification information of said mobile information terminal is included in the registering step (see Levergood et al. col.4 lines 32-42).

Levergood fails to teach the abovementioned system wherein the client is a "mobile information terminal" and wherein "said unique identification information is stored in said mobile information terminal and comprises information identifying a manufacturer of the mobile information terminal".

Kirani teaches a media spooler system and methodology providing efficient transmission of media content between wireless devices and other wireless devices or servers (Abstract). Kirani's system includes a plurality of wireless devices attempting to communicate with target hosts or servers and a media spooler/gateway acting as a gateway between the devices and the servers. Each of Kirani's wireless devices

includes its own identification code (par 95), including but not limited to an international mobile equipment ID assigned by and specific to the phone manufacturer (Table 5).

It would have been obvious to a person of average skill in the area at the time of the invention to include within Levergood the wireless capabilities and mobile identifier as described in Kirani in order to provide for users connected to the Internet and other media and document servers via mobile information terminals such as cellular phones and other handheld devices in a secure manner.

Regarding **Claim 10**, the combined system of Levergood and Kirani teaches the user authentication server according to Claim 9, wherein said open network is the Internet, through which the unique identification information is transmitted as encrypted by the predetermined encryption algorithm by a Web browser installed on said mobile information terminal (see Levergood et al. col.3 lines 8-23).

Regarding **Claim 11**, the combined method of Levergood and Kirani teaches the user authentication server according to claim 10 wherein unique identification information is read, by said Web browser from said mobile information terminal and the retrieved unique identification information is transmitted as encrypted by the predetermined encryption algorithm by said Web browser (see Levergood col.3 lines 8-23) and wherein the unique identification information is read from a flash memory installed on said mobile information terminal (see Kirani pars. 7, 81, 89, 94-96, 134).

Regarding **Claim 12**, the combined method of Levergood and Kirani teaches the user authentication server according to claim 11 wherein said predetermined encryption algorithm is SSL (see Kirani par 222).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tamara Teslovich whose telephone number is (571) 272-4241. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Emmanuel Moise can be reached on (571) 272-3865. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



T. Teslovich



EMMANUEL L. MOISE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER